



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

The Indians.

The Sioux Indians who called upon President Grant by appointment on Wednesday, were told by him that he was going to say a few words to them and he did not want a reply at present; he had always been their friend, and he gave them to understand their thoroughly dependent condition upon the government. The whites were increasing, and it was necessary that the white people shall go from one place to another, whether occupied by Indians or not the same as they go from one State to another. For this reason it is very desirable that while they have friends to look after their interests they should be situated where they would be able to get a support beyond any contingency. After telling them of the difficulties encountered in keeping people from invading the Indian reservations, he advised them to think seriously of removing to a territory south of where they now live, where the climate is very much better, where the grass is much better, and where game is much more abundant, including large game, such as the buffalo, where there is good pasturage for animals, and where teachers can be sent among the Indians to instruct them in the arts of civilization and the means of self-preservation and support. The Indians were disappointed in not being able to reply.

The Indian Chiefs had a conference yesterday with Secretary Delano and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The object of the Government is to induce the Indians to abandon the Black Hills country and locate in the Indian Territory, and also to give up their right to hunt in certain localities in consideration of being paid \$25,000; but the Chiefs are obstinate. They do not want to remove to the Indian Territory, but might surrender the hunting privileges if the compensation were increased to \$40,000. They want farming implements, and Spotted Tail seemed to think that he could not be a successful agriculturist unless he got a saw mill. They talked of returning home immediately, perhaps to come back with a larger delegation. They say they do not understand what the Secretary means when he tells them that the Government does not intend to force them to leave their reservation, and then tells them if they do not go the white men will be allowed to go into their country. They think there is room enough for them on their reservation without the Black Hills, but they are determined not to go to the Indian Territory. They claim that it will take the whole force of the Government to drive them out.

In the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Maryland, in session in Baltimore, yesterday, the Committee on New Parishes and Congregations reported favorably on the organization of the Church of the Holy Communion, Washington. A very animated debate ensued, participated in by the ritualistic and anti-ritualistic delegates, the former advocating the admission into union of the church in question. No definite action was taken in the matter. A new standing committee was elected, composed of all the old members except Rev. Mr. Randolph, who was defeated by two votes. Rev. Mr. Leakin, of Baltimore, was elected in his place. The defeat of Mr. Randolph, as he was one of the presenters of Bishop Whittingham, is significant of the nearly equal division of the convention on ritualism. At the evening session the Committee on Canons made a report sustaining Bishop Whittingham in his interpretation of Canon 1, that it was discretionary with him to bring accused clergymen to trial on presentation by the Standing Committee.

Merchants and other business men owning property on Pennsylvania avenue and intersecting streets, Washington, have petitioned the District Commissioners for an entirely new pavement from the Capitol to the Treasury Department. The petition represents that the pavement is now dangerous to life and limb; is offensive to those living and doing business or driving upon it; is a disgrace to the history of the avenue, known, as it is, throughout the country and abroad. This wood pavement was laid four years ago, under an act of Congress, before the creation of the Board of Public Works.

In the town of Holyoke, Mass., last evening, at the close of vespers in the French Catholic Church, the altar draperies took fire, and before the congregation could escape the whole church was involved. Sixty-six men, women and children lost their lives in the panic and the flames. The fire caught from the altar lights and was quickly communicated to the ceilings, and thence spread with such terrible rapidity that though those in the body of the church generally escaped, the people in the gallery either became jammed in the stairways and were suffocated, or jumping to the floor below, were trampled to death.

An act of incorporation has been granted the Orange Land Company, whereby it is declared that the company is formed for the purpose of buying, improving and selling or holding unimproved lands in this and other States, the minimum capital stock to be \$5,000, and the maximum not more than \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The company may hold real estate not exceeding 20,000 acres. The principal office is to be in Staunton; Nicholas K. Trout, President.

Senator Morton, it is reported, does not disguise his opposition to the "third term" scheme, and the Cincinnati Commercial has reason to believe that he has been urging the Ohio Republicans to make a practical application of his sentiments in their next platform.

Boynton started from Boulogne yesterday on his second attempt to cross the English Channel, his departure being witnessed by an immense crowd. He had to labor under the disadvantages of heavy weather and a rough sea. A dispatch announces that he landed at Audrebert, about two-thirds of the distance between Boulogne and Cape Gris-Nez at 5 1/2 p. m. and went at once to the Cape. The Queen and Prince of Wales had telegrams sent to Boynton expressing their hopes for his success.

The Staunton Virginia understands that grasshoppers have made their appearance in comparatively large numbers, in some sections of Augusta county, and have begun the work of destruction with an appetite that bids fair to devour grass, grain and foliage. The Virginia says: The indications point to a very small harvest this year, and there is a general apprehension of a great falling off in the corn crop.

In St. Louis, at the recent municipal election, the system of counting the votes and announcing the results each hour of the balloting was tried with success. The Republican of that city says: "The returns were all in early, and it was shown that the hourly announcements of the number of votes cast was an effective preventive of some of the frauds that have heretofore been noticeable."

Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, of New York, was in Washington yesterday with the Papal envoys who came to this country with the beretta for Cardinal McCloskey. They called upon the President and various members of the Cabinet, by all of whom they were cordially received, and with whom they had long and interesting social interviews.

A meeting of Protestant clergymen was held in Baltimore yesterday to remonstrate with the City Council against making appropriations to sectarian institutions. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial on the subject to the City Council, and to consider the propriety of calling a public meeting of citizens to the same end.

Mr. Garrett has been giving his opinion in very decided terms to the people of Chicago on the question of the railroad war. He declares his firm intention to fight the battle out without wavering, and asserts the ability of his road to continue the war and maintain its position.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, in session at Richmond, was occupied yesterday in hearing reports of State and Territorial Executive Committees. Devotional exercises were held and addresses made by several prominent clergymen and laymen.

John E. Bossieux, president of the Dollar Savings Bank, at Richmond, which collapsed in the panic of 1873, who was arrested some time since, charged with embezzling the funds of the bank, has been discharged, a nolle prosequi having been entered in his case.

The Old Commonwealth says that the Rockingham Bank, of Harrisonburg, received, recently, \$100 in specie from one of its depositors, which has been put in circulation. If everybody would do likewise, we could soon make advances towards specie payments.

The case of MacKinnon, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, in Richmond, has been further postponed until the 26th of June, and McK. committed till that time.

There were nine thousand additions to the Baptist churches of Virginia during the past year, and the denomination now numbers one hundred and sixty thousand in the States.

The President has issued an order closing the various departments of the Government tomorrow (Saturday), which will be observed as Decoration Day.

Judge A. B. Cochran announces himself a candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from Augusta county, at the fall election.

It is probable that the State will this summer be able to pay two per cent. interest upon one of the long-past due instalments.

Col. J. W. Fairfax, of Loudoun, is nominated in the Loudoun Enterprise as a candidate for the State Senate.

President Grant and family leave Washington on Tuesday next for Long Beach.

The Conservatives carried their ticket yesterday in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

We have received this week's number of Littell's Living Age.

CAPT. HARRY WARREN.—The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday has the following deserved compliment to Capt. Harry Warren, of the steamer Keyport, well known and highly appreciated by all who have ever cruised with him on the placid Potomac: "Having recently had occasion to travel several times over the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac route to and from Washington, we have been pleased to note the popularity of Capt. Harry Warren, of the Potomac steamer Keyport. Capt. Warren is in truth a servant of the public, and deserves all the encomiums passed upon him by travellers. He seems to consider that to courtesy or kindness is to much to bestow upon the passenger, and makes it a pleasure as well as a duty to see that you are comfortable. We deem the company exceedingly fortunate in having employed in so responsible a position a gentleman of Captain Warren's elegant manners and solid worth."

ANOTHER PEST.—A gentleman of this county, who had a thrifty patch of sweet potato plants; upon which he has been bestowing a good deal of attention, brought to our office on Monday a specimen bug, which is playing the duce with his pet vines. The bug is smaller and a totally different animal from the ordinary Colorado. It is oval in shape, somewhat resembling what is known as the lady bug, is variegated in color, and very hard. He represents them as being abundant, and more destructive, if possible, to the sweet than the Colorado bug is to the ordinary potato.—Loudoun Mirror.

SALES.—Last Thursday J. J. Williams, trustee, sold the estate of Col. W. Dearmont, situated in Greenway district, and containing 284 acres, to Col. Henry Culler, of Frederick, Md., at \$15 per acre.

On Saturday last, Messrs. R. Parker, D. H. McGuire, S. J. C. Moore and A. W. McDougal, special commissioners, sold a portion of the estate of the late Col. O. R. Foust to John Madigan at \$10.50 per acre.—Clarke Courier.

Meeting of the Common Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last night. For official proceedings see another column of to-day's Gazette. Eight o'clock is the designated hour of meeting, but at that time but one member, Mr. Rissell, was present, with no spectators. By half past eight, however, a quorum had assembled, and commenced business with Mr. McKenzie as president pro tem, and with six spectators without the bar.

As it was an adjourned meeting the minutes of the last meeting were not read, and the bill appropriating the revenue of the city for the next fiscal year, which had been read at a previous meeting, was called up. The lines appropriating \$5,900 for the salaries of officers; \$9,700 for the police department; \$7,200 for public schools, and \$1,000 for cleaning streets, were approved, but when that appropriation \$5,000 to repairing streets was read, Mr. McKenzie moved to amend by inserting \$2,500 in place of \$5,000, and said that \$5,000 was too much to be giving to the Superintendent of Police and Committee on Streets to spend as they pleased.

Mr. Rissell said he matter what sum was appropriated none of it could be expended except by vote of Council.

The amendment was also opposed by Messrs. Hughes, Hopkins, Broders and Eichberg, all of whom contended that it was little enough—less than had been expended for that purpose last year; and, considering that Union street would have to be repaved, and that repairs would have to be made to King street, in consequence of the condition in which that thoroughfare had been put by the track of the street railroad, certainly not more than would be required; and mentioning as an example of the economy of the Committee on Streets the small cost of the repairs lately made on Prince street as compared with similar work done by contractors.

President Shinn here entered the chamber and was called to his chair by Mr. McKenzie. Mr. McKenzie said it was not a matter of streets, or of the economy of the Committee on Streets, but the question was where was the money to come from. For his part he wished to see the streets repaved, but he wanted repairing badly enough everybody knew, but no body knew how to get the money to pay for the work.

The ayes and noes were then taken on the amendment and it was lost by a vote of 10 to 2.

When the line appropriating \$1,000 for printing was read Mr. Hopkins asked if that sum was required.

Mr. Eichberg said it cost \$1,600 last year, but was in consequence of the publication of the delinquent tax list.

When the line appropriating \$500 for market house expenses was read Mr. McKenzie moved to amend by providing that the commissioners of the sinking fund pay the salary of the Clerk of the Market and the other market expenses, saying that as all the receipts of the market square went into that fund, they should certainly pay for collecting them and be satisfied with the net receipts.

The President stated that the Council could not fix the salary of an officer of the corporation and compel the sinking fund commissioners to pay it, and ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. McKenzie then moved to strike out the whole line, and his motion was carried.

The following appropriations were then read and approved: \$200 for repairing pumps; Mr. Hughes favoring either increasing the sum to make it efficient, or striking it out altogether and making those who use the pumps keep them in order—\$6,500 for Poor's House; \$4,000 for fire department; \$200 expenses of boards of Council; \$6,200 for expenses of Corporation Court; \$300 for law expenses; \$300 for requests and contingencies, and \$375 for election expenses.

The next line read was that appropriating \$61,500 for interest on the public debt.

Mr. Hughes said that upon examining the corporation accounts he had found that it was not exactly known what interest was due, and that there was some \$12,000 worth of bonds on which no body ever called for interest. He moved to strike out \$61,500 and insert \$40,000 as that would pay about four per cent.

Mr. Eichberg said for the good name of the city he hoped and trusted no effort would be made to repudiate a debt the ink on the compact to pay which was hardly dry. He was in favor of taxing not only bonds, but everything else, and if enough could not be raised in that way to pay not only 8 and 9 per cent., the highest rate the Finance Committee, of which he was a member, had ever paid, but 15 per cent. if necessary to sustain the credit of the Corporation. Every house in the city was liable for the city's debt, and if an attempt was made to repudiate that debt every house would be seized by the creditors until that debt was made, and a late suit brought by a creditor to obtain the interest due him, and the payment of which had been refused, had cost the Corporation \$1,400—a result, he supposed, that would be sufficient to deter the city from any more suits of that character.

Mr. Harlow said he was in favor of the amendment. It was not an effort to repudiate, but only to make the bonds of the Corporation bear their part of the general depreciation of property, and that 4 per cent. would be a good interest on the amount paid for the bonds, and was in fact all the city could pay—it was unable to pay more.

Mr. Hughes said the doctrine advanced that the houses of private citizens was liable for the debts of the Corporation was the most unjust he had ever heard, and wanted to know if the private property of the stockholders in the Marine Railway Company was liable for the debts incurred by that company. He also said that the price at which Corporation bonds were selling—70—had been raised by borrowing money at 12 per cent. to pay interest on them—not by the Chairman of the present, but by that of a former Finance Committee, who at the same time had ordered the Collectors of Taxes to suspend the collection of taxes upon some delinquents, and eventually sealed the bills—he alluded, he said, to Mr. James French. When a man failed in business, he said, he had to go into bankruptcy, and the city would have to do likewise, when it had no money to pay its debts. Such a man was not distinguished by his bankruptcy, nor would the city be. The debt, too, under which we are laboring, said he, was increased for the benefit of a railroad, which stabbed us in the back by carrying freight at cheaper rates from Baltimore to Lynchburg than from here to Lynchburg, though the distance was much less.

Mr. McKenzie was opposed to the amendment. The debt was due and would have to be paid, and it would be far better and much cheaper to pay it at once than to be forced to do so after an expensive law suit, and this thing of talking about taxing non-resident Corporation bondholders was folly, after the decision of the Supreme Court on the subject. He thought, though, that before interest was paid on the bonds their holders should be made to swear that they were the bona fide owners. He was in favor of selling the Gas Works if \$200,000 could be obtained for them, and then paying for lighting the streets, the expense of which would not be much, because, he thought, if private parties owned the works they could run them so much cheaper than the city does that they could afford to sell gas at lower rates.

The President, Mr. Shinn, said it was time this question was settled, and he demanded the ayes and noes on Mr. Hughes' amendment. He wanted the people to see who were in favor of the impossibility known as "repudiation," that they might be held up to the public scorn, and that members of Council might show to the people at large that a large majority were not in favor of refusing to pay any honest debt, no matter to whom or on what account it was due. He knew taxes were burdensome, business very dull, and the resources of all classes limited, but these facts did not justify any one in refusing to pay honest debts as long as it was possible to do so. Members might call it "repudiation," or apply any other term to it, but he had no hesitation in branding it as dishonorable, dishonest, a cheat, and a fraud to attempt to evade the payment of honest debts, public or private. It was nonsense to talk about the thing as some persons were inclined to talk. If every man, woman and child in the city were in favor of repudiation the thing would still be impossible, and yet we heard members introducing propositions which they knew were impracticable, the only effect of which would be to injure us in the estimation of all sensible people.

As to the taxation of bonds held by non-residents he was heartily in favor of it if it could be done. He wanted every species of property, real and personal, to bear its share of taxation, but the Corporation Attorney tells us we cannot tax this class of bonds, and the Supreme Court of the United States tells us we shall not do it. What then was the use of trying to accomplish absolute impossibilities. He thought it probable, at least possible, we could tax the interest on all these bonds. This was a question of law. He hoped it would be found we had a right to do so. He would cheerfully vote for such a measure, but would not publish himself to the world as a fool by voting to do that which he knew could not be accomplished.

As to the city debt what is it in round numbers—\$1,025,000. Of this amount the common-law bondholders of the sinking fund hold \$50,000, leaving a net indebtedness of \$975,000.00, which at seventy cents, the outside value of the bonds, leaves us an indebtedness of \$682,500.00, to pay which we have the sinking fund, he believed, could be sold with all light privileges at \$200,000.00. The market house, with exclusive market rights, and entire control of every portion of the building, Council chamber, offices, court house, &c., &c., is worth \$150,000.00, the fish wharf, coal wharf, Pioneer Mills, ground rent, Rumney's wharf, &c., at least \$50,000.00, giving us \$400,000.00, and leaving a net indebtedness of \$282,500.00, to pay which we have taxable property to the amount of \$5,500,000.00; certainly not a bad exhibit. But suppose we sell the gas works, &c. (or lease for 99 years, renewable, &c.) the market square and dispose of all other public property, how much would taxes be reduced?

We receive into the city treasury a large net income annually from the gas works after lighting our streets, public buildings, &c., and the net income from the market house, fish wharf, coal wharf, mill, and other property is very large. We would be deprived of all this revenue and be taxed many thousands of dollars to light the city, which expense is not now paid by the tax payers but by gas consumers, and unless we had \$282,500 in cash to pay off the indebtedness we would find ourselves in as bad, if not worse, condition than at present. He wanted all interest on bonds taxed if it could be legally done, but to appropriate \$40,000 to pay \$61,500.00 was folly; people would laugh at us, or at least ought to do so. Some years ago the City Council tried that experiment; stood a suit, and instead of gaining anything, we lost \$1,300 out of pocket for legal fees, compound interest, and court charges on a suit for \$4,000, and now it was proposed to try the ridiculous experiment again. He wanted to know who were in favor of such a proposition that their names might go on the record for the information of the people.

Mr. Hopkins said that the right of the City Council to tax its bonds was still an open question. Mr. F. L. Smith, Jr., our former able Corporation Attorney, who had given the subject much thought, says we can, and that the case decided by the Supreme Court, which has been quoted here as a bar to a tax levy of this kind, does not apply to towns and cities, as many cities of the Union are now collecting just such a tax. The people expect some action on the part of Council in this matter, and the necessities of our town demand it. Each year we are getting poorer and poorer, and less able to pay our taxes, and unless something is done we shall soon be able to pay neither principal or interest. He was not in favor of repudiation of any kind or description, but in the great shrinkage of values in all kinds of property, the question of taxing these bonds should receive our most serious consideration. He was most decidedly in favor of making the attempt and take risks. Our tax levy could then be reduced to 175 or 180. This would encourage our people, and tend to revive in some degree improvements, &c. The bondholder would not reduce the principal because we have just re-obligated ourselves in the issue of consolidated bonds, to pay in full, and this Council can't reduce the interest without encountering law suits, in which we would surely be worsted. Our only relief would therefore seem to rest on our right to tax these bonds. That the whole real estate of the city is pledged for the payment of this debt there can be no doubt, as the law on this point is conclusive. It would therefore seem to be the part of wisdom to avoid a line of conduct that could not be successfully maintained in a refusal to pay more than 4 per cent. interest, when by taxing the bonds we reduce the interest to 40 per cent., which is a sure, direct and satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and if carried out will bring the desired relief.

Mr. Hopkins urged that even on the showing of the Finance Committee the taxes might be reduced. Their estimates provided for a surplus of over \$7,000. Now if there is a surplus of \$8,000 would it not be better to reduce the tax to 85 or 95 cts.

Mr. Broders (in the chair) thought that everybody was in favor of making the taxes as light as possible and of taxing every taxable subject, but every one must see that the surplus was apparent only, and that the city could get along with a less tax than \$2 per hundred.

Mr. Hopkins said that every one knew there had been a great shrinkage of values, and there was no reason why the bonds should not be subject to the same rule as all other kinds of property.

Mr. Eichberg replied that if there was any thing certain, it would be that we should have to pay the interest on the debt. At all events the appropriation of \$61,000 would not prevent a motion to pay but 4 per cent. If the money was in the treasury it would not be necessary that the money should be expended. It would make the tax less next year.

On the motion of Mr. Harlow the motion to reduce the sum from \$61,000 to \$40,000, was laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Hughes said that there was a surplus last year. What became of that?

Mr. Eichberg—Why the expenses exceeded the estimates. You to \$1,750 on the streets.

Mr. Hughes—I beg your pardon. We have not expended it all.

Mr. Eichberg—\$5,579.12 was expended on the streets. The committee had also taken a part of the street cleaning fund, that was \$1,700, and Mr. Clifford said he had spent but \$1,000, and the Committee on Streets took the residue for pavements.

Mr. Hughes said that the pavement at the school property on Columbus street, the pavement at the Court House, and divers other expenses have been charged to the Committee on Streets. Any bill that did not go anywhere else should go to the Committee on Streets and be charged to them.

Mr. McKenzie moved to amend by making it the duty of the Auditor to inform the City Council when any appropriation had been expended, and to issue no more warrants for purposes for which that appropriation was made until authorized by Council, which motion was carried.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until next Monday night, to which time the meeting adjourned.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad in Pittsburgh on Wednesday consummated the purchase of the interest of the city of Baltimore in the road by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. It seems that Allegheny county, Pa., still holds an interest in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville which President Garrett has offered to purchase on the same terms as were accepted by Baltimore. When this is done the line will then have passed entirely under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The cotton report for May, just published, gives responses from one hundred and sixty-six points in Western Tennessee, Northern Alabama, Northern Mississippi and Arkansas, which show that though a less acreage has been planted this year, the condition of the crop in those sections is very fair, and the average much more favorable than last year. The corn and small grain crops are reported to be in a superior condition.

Mary Fogarty, a domestic, aged 23, disappeared from the residence of Postmaster Robertson, at Troy, N. Y., on the 10th instant, and yesterday her body was found in the Hudson river. The face was terribly mutilated, and there were evidences that she had been the victim of an outrageous assault.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls has been detailed to act as quartermaster general of the army during the absence of General Meigs, who has been detached for special service in inspecting and reporting upon the organization of foreign armies, especially in reference to his department. Gen. Meigs will be absent over a year.

The Committee of Thirty of the French National Assembly organized yesterday afternoon by the election of M. DeLavergne, President. M. DeLavergne, in his opening address, which was received with cheers, called upon all good citizens to rally around the Republic.

The Pinelico races were largely attended yesterday, and the sport was exciting. The winners were Sanford's bay filly and Preckness, full brothers, and Baunayne's Stockwood and Audubon. The races will be continued tomorrow.

The Postmaster General having had his attention drawn to the matter by the French Minister, has decided to pay a claim amounting to about \$20,000, due for mail matter dispatched by one of the Hamburg steamers, which was pending when the late civil war broke out.

The Navy Department has received information of the death of Samuel M. Coleman, Secretary to Admiral Leroy, commanding the South Atlantic Station, which occurred on board the United States steamer Moonzabella at Rio Janeiro on the 25th of April.

A special dispatch from St. Jean de Luz to the London Standard states that a Carlist battery at Mount Rio had fired on the Spanish squadron, and that the Admiral commanding was killed and four of his officers wounded.

Mr. Evans commenced his address for the defense in the Bucher trial yesterday, but the time of the daily session did not permit him to progress much farther than his general opening.

The Palmist four-oared crew, of Charleston, S. C., won the race at the Savannah, Ga., regatta, yesterday, the distances being two miles; time, ten minutes ten seconds, beating the Carolina and Vernon clubs.

The Methodist Episcopal bishops of the United States met at Chicago yesterday to arrange for the fall conference.

[COMMUNICATED.]

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—We have just had a specimen of that so-called panacea for all evils in party warfare—a primary election. The result is not known as I write, but enough is known to determine many never to take part in another. Two successive years a gentleman was nominated for the Mayoralty by a City Convention, and defeated by men who had gone into the convention or the ward meetings which constituted it. Then it was said that conventions were, or could be, packed; that they did not express the will of the people, &c. Now we have tried the plan then suggested. Friends of each candidate have held a primary election and reported unanimously that all its proceedings were fair, and yet we see to day, men who supported the unsuccessful man in that election active in opposing his competitor at the polls, and even resorting to false statements to defeat him. What then is a primary election but a device to bind honorably, and why does not bind dishonorably men? and why should a man who intends, in good faith, to keep the engagements with which he enters, put himself in the power of those who will use him if they can, to elect their friends, but will defeat his, per fas and nefas. This "heads I win, tails you lose" game is about played out.

ONE WHO KEEPS HIS WORD.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial affairs are without noticeable change since last week. There has been no marked improvement in business, though the late rains have very much improved the crop prospects, and a more hopeful feeling prevails among the farming community. Money cannot be quoted tight, as the banks are very easy, but outside there is still much complaint.

The New York money market continues quiet; call loans 2 1/2 per cent, and prime sixty day double named mercantile paper 3 1/2 per cent, and for four months 4 1/2 per cent, the next grade being 5 1/2 per cent.

State stocks are dull generally, but Virginians are firm; Consols 57 1/2-57 3/4, and Peabody 44 1/2-44 3/4.

Railroad securities are quiet, and we have only to note sales in Baltimore yesterday of \$100 Richmond and Danville at 72, and \$2500 Orange and Alexandria second mortgage sixes at 75. We quote:

	Bid.	Ask.
Orange, Alexandria & Man., 7s.....	75 1/2	76
Orange & Alexandria, 6s, 1st.....	75 1/2	76
Orange & Alexandria, 6s, 2d.....	75 1/2	76
Orange & Alexandria, 8s, 3d.....	70	71
Wash. & Ohio 7 per cent, gold bonds.....	80	

Prices Current in Alexandria, May 28.

FLOUR, Fine.....	4 50	4 75
Superfine.....	5 50	5 75
Extra.....	6 00	6 50
Family.....	7 00	7 50
Family choice.....	7 50	8 00
WHEAT, common to fair.....	1 10	1 20
Fair to good.....	1 20	1 30
Good to prime.....	1 30	1 35
Prime to choice.....	1 35	1 38
CORN, white.....	0 87	0 00
Mixed.....	0 85	0 87
Yellow.....	0 85	0 00
RYE.....	1 10	1 15
OATS.....	0 74	0 75
CHICKENS.....	3 00	4 00
BUTTER, prime.....	0 10	0 11
Common to middling.....	0 15	0 20
EGGS POTATOES.....	0 15	0 20
IGISH POTATOES.....	0 15	0 20
BACON, Hams, country.....	0 12	0 13
Western.....	0 15	0 16
Sides.....	0 14	0 14
Shoulders.....	0 14	0 14
LARD.....	0 14	0 17 1/2
PLASTER, ground, per ton.....	7 50	0 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.....	9 50	0 00
Ground, in bags, red'd.....	8 50	0 00
Lump.....	4 25	4 75
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).....	1 15	1 30
Time.....	0 00	0 30
Turk's Island.....	0 00	0 40
WOOL, unwashed.....	0 33	0 34
Washed.....	0 43	0 46

REMARKS.—The receipts of Flour are very light, with a moderate demand for low grades, such as fine and supers; prices are unchanged. Wheat opened active at last week's quotations, but towards the close of the week, owing to the decline in other markets, prices fell off, closing at a decline of 5 to 8 c; offerings of 2550 bushels red, with sales at 90, and 1 1/2 for inferior, 125, 130, 135, 137 and 138, later for choice. Corn is fairly active at a decline during the week of 2 1/2 c; offerings of 8707 bushels, with sales of mixed at 85 86 and 87. Rye is quiet and steady; sales at 110. Oats are in light receipt, closing with a moderate demand. The total offerings of Grain on 'Change for the week ending today were: Wheat 9950, Corn 11,893, and Oats 505 bushels. Spring Chickens are very scarce and in demand; other fowls are not wanted. Prime Butter is in light receipt, while common is plentiful and neglected. Eggs are scarce, with a good demand. Table Potatoes are scarce, while the market is full of small, which are hard to sell. Bacon is steady at quotations.

ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, May 28.—The receipts of Beef Cattle this week have shown a further increase, and the market has exhibited some activity; sales were made at prices ranging from 54 1/2 to 61 lb. Veal Cattle were not so numerous, but there was a limited demand for Sheep, but Lamb active; sales of clipped Sheep at 4 1/2, wool active; and Lambs at 4 1/2 per head. Hog quotations 10 1/2. A few Cows and Calves sold at 25 1/2.

BALTIMORE